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CIA-RDP86-00513R001031820004-2

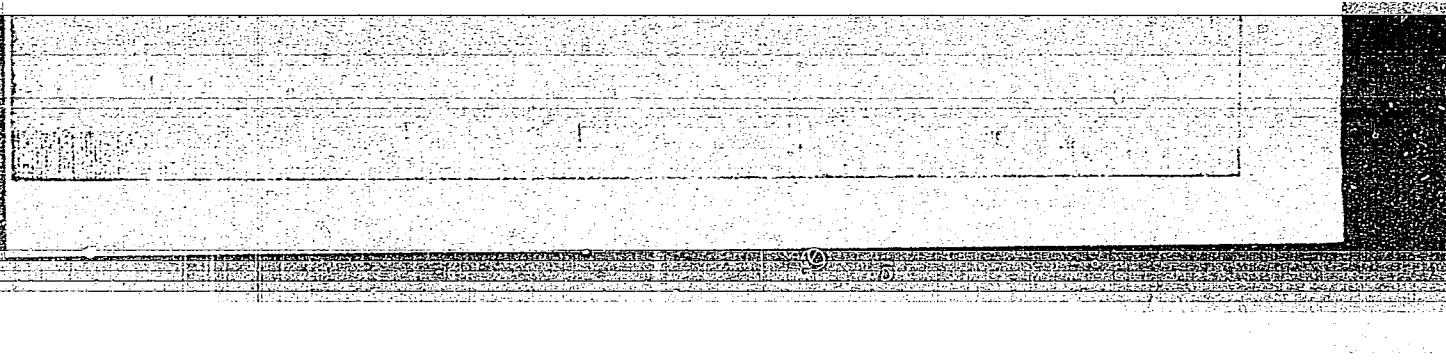


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CIA-RDP86-00513R001031820004-2"

MALINOVSKIY, M. S.

USSR.

The thermal decomposition of ethylene oxide. M. S. Malinovsky and S. N. Baranov (State Univ., Lvov). *Sbornik State po Obshchei Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 2, 1674-9 (1953).—Decompn. of ethylene oxide (I) over MgO at 400° and a vol. rate (ratio of gas vol. per hr. to vol. of catalyst) of 50-5 produces chiefly AcH and a condensate of its ethylene glycol acetal (II) together with some CO, CO₂, O₂, H₂, CH₄, CH₃O, CH₂:CH₂, MeCH:CH₂ (III), and EtCH:CH₂. The presence of III shows some free radical formation occurs. Over MgO-Al₂O₃, the liq. condensate contains 55% H₂O and 17% olefins, aromatic, and satd. hydrocarbons with less AcH and II. Increasing the vol. rate to 140-5 increases yield of AcH and II and also produces crotonaldehyde, dioxane, and EtOH. The splitting of I probably produces mostly $\text{--CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O--}$ radicals, which further can produce CH₂ radicals. H. M. L.

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

Chem Abs V48

1-25-54

Organic Chemistry

Aaron Faller

Olefin oxides. IX. Condensation of olefin oxides with nitrosyl chloride. M. S. Malinovsky and N. M. Medyantseva (1, Frank State Univ., Lvov, U.S.S.R.; *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 23, 84-6 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 45, 8573i; 46, 9282g. — NOCl (from nitrosylsulfuric acid and NaCl) was passed into 10 g. ethylene oxide (I) in 1 vol. Et₂O until red color is attained; the reaction is run with ice cooling and after 24 hrs. at 0° the mixt. was distd. (immediate distn. yields only unreacted materials). There was obtained 18 g. colorless product, b₇₆₀ 94-5°, d₂₀ 1.2178, identified as ClCH₂CH₂ONO; with hot NaOH it regenerates I and NaNO₂. Similar reaction with propylene oxide (7 g.) gave 11.8 g. MeCH(ONO)CH₂Cl, b₇₆₀ 101-2°, d₂₀ 1.1214; with aq. K₂CO₃ it gave MeCH(OH)CH₂Cl. Cyclohexene oxide (7 g.) gave 8 g. 1-chloro-2-cyclohexyl nitrile, b₇₆₀ 81-3°, d₂₀ 1.1468; with aq. K₂CO₃ it gives cyclohexene chlorohydrin, while hot NaOH gives cyclohexene oxide. Epichlorohydrin (7 g.) gave 9 g. ClCH₂CH(ONO)CH₂Cl, b₇₆₀ 72-4°, d₂₀ 1.3434; dil. aq. K₂CO₃ yields ClCH₂CH(OH)CH₂Cl, while NaOH yields epichlorohydrin. All the above products induce headaches after inhalation. G. M. Kozlov

Chem

1-22-54

MALINOVSKIY, M. S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

5
chem
③

Alkyl ethers of glycerol. M. S. Malinovskii and V. M. Vvedenskii (Lvov Forestry Inst.). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 23, 210-20(1953).—Heating glycidol with ROH in the presence of 1% by wt. of H_2SO_4 gave exclusively $ROCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ (I), usually primary *n*-alcs. gave best yields (60-80%); primary iso-alcs. gave 29-34%, secondary alcs. 30-5%, and tertiary alcs. only 3-4% yields after very long reactions (up to 20 hrs.). $PhCH_2OH$ reacted poorly and gave but 16-18% yields. The structures of the I were confirmed by synthesis from epichlorohydrin and $RONa$; the yields were poor. For best results a 5-fold excess of ROH is used; decrease of the amount of H_2SO_4 lowers the yield. The properties of the I (R, b.p., and d_{20}^{20} shown): Me, 108-200°, 1.183; Et, 210-22°, 1.0947; Pr, 221-4°, 1.0820; iso-Pr, 187-90°, 1.0063; Bu, 226-7°, 1.0685; iso-Bu, 216-18°, 1.0656; Me₂C, 209-11°, 1.0764; Am, 257-60°, 1.0063; iso-Am, 248-50°, 1.0047; allyl, 209-10°, 1.0869; PhCH₂, 274-6°, 1.0263. G. M. Kosolapoff

ME
7-27-54

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

4

chem. (3)

chem. Abs, v. 48

3-10-54

Organic Chem

Olefin oxides. Condensation of olefin oxides with phosphorus. M. S. Malinovskii and N. M. Medvedtseva (Leningrad State Univ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 221-3 (1953). — The calcd. amt. of a chilled olefin oxide was slowly added to COCl_2 in EtBr with cooling and the mixt. allowed to stand at 0° overnight; usually a small excess of COCl_2 is desirable. The products of the reaction are esters of ClCO_2H . Ethylene oxide and COCl_2 gave 50% $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCOCl}$, b. 153° , $d_{20} 1.3760$, propylene oxide 55% $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CHMeOCOCl}$, b. $68-70^\circ$, $d_{20} 1.1610$, n's 1.44619 ; cyclohexane oxide, 75-80% 2-chlorocyclohexyl ester, b. $108-10^\circ$, $d_{20} 1.2158$; epichlorohydrin, 80% $(\text{ClCH}_2)_2\text{CHOCOCl}$, b. $78-80^\circ$, $d_{20} 1.3730$, n's 1.4804 . No esters of carbonic acid are formed in this reaction, a fact which simplifies the purification of the chloroformates. G. M. Kosolapoff

7-27-54

chit and G. E. Morgan. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 20, 183-99 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 48, 1214, 6096, 5128. — Passage of ethylene oxide and PhNH_2 in ratios 1:1 to 1:3 over a catalyst of mixed $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ at 400° and 450° gave a wide-boiling catalyzate which on fractionation yielded quinaldine, quinoline, 3- and 4-methylquinoline, 2-phenylpyrrole, and $\text{Ph-NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. Only traces of indole were formed. Thus, Cr_2O_3 favors the formation of the quinoline-ring structure. The best yields of the oil fraction of the catalyzate (68-70%) are obtained at 1:5 or 1:10 $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratios and 400° or 450°, resp. G. M. Kosolapoff.

Chemotherapeutic derivatives of the acridine series. V. 2-Iodo-9-aminoacridine. Surjit Singh and Mahan Singh (Council Sci. Ind. Research, Punjab). *J. Sci. Ind. Research (India)* 10B, 298-9 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 44, 6863g.

48, 4847g. — Condensation of 2,5- $\text{I}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ with PhNH_2 gave 5,2- $\text{I}(\text{PhNH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (I), m. 229-30° (from HOAc). I and POCl_3 gave 75% of 2-iodo-9-chloroacridine (II), yellow needles, m. 166-7° (from $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-EtOH}$). To I (1.6 g.) in 20 cc. abs. alc. was added 6.3 g. of $\text{o-ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, the mixt. heated 15 min. at 120°, 30 cc. iso-AmOH (III), 10 g. $p\text{-IC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$, and 0.1 g. powd. Cu were added, the temp. was increased to 130-5°, maintained 4 hrs., and the cooled mixt. chld. with water and steam-distd. to remove III; hot filtration of the residue and addn. of dil. HCl gave $\text{o}(\text{p-IC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (IV), m. 200-2° (from HOAc). Ring closure of IV with POCl_3 gave II. II (0.5 g.) refluxed 4 hrs. with 20 cc. 10% HCl gave 2-iodoacridone, cream-colored microneedles from HOAc, m. above 360°. 2-Iodo-9-aminoacridine (V) prepd. by the method of Albert and Gledhill (*C.A.* 39, 4573) yellow prismatic plates from abs. alc., m. 261-2°; V.HCl, m. 351-3° (decompn.). *In vitro* studies show that II inhibits the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacterium paratyphosus B*, and *Proteus X-19* at concns. of 1:20,000, *Streptococcus haemolyticus* and *B. coli* at 1:40,000, and *Vibrio cholerae* at 1:80,000. Partial inhibition of the growth of the following was observed: *B. shigi*, *B. flexner*, *B. typhosum*, *B. paratyphosum A*, and *Pseudomonas pyocyaneus*. Charles A. Burkhard

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(3)
✓ Cracking of isopropyl-, propyl-, isobutyl-, and isomethyl-
benzenes. M. S. Malinovskii and Ya. I. Stoyanovskaya
U. Brunen State Univ., Lvov, Ukr. SSR, Khim. 20,
420-5 (1953); cf. C.A. 47, 12270g.—Cracking RPh in the
presence of ethylene oxide (1:2-2:1 ratios) at 350-500° was
examd. according to previously described technique.
PrPh, iso-BuPh, iso-AmPh under these conditions yield
MePh and C₄H₆, with evolution of O₂, CO, CO₂, and olefins.
iso-PrPh yields only C₄H₆. The greatest extent of cracking
occurs with higher proportion of ethylene oxide (1:1 or
0.8:1). The reaction of cracking is considerably facilitated
in the presence of ethylene oxide. G. M. Kosolagoff.

9-24-54
JJP

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; BARANOV, S.N.

Thermal degradation of propylene oxide and its condensation with ammonia over aluminum oxide. Ukr.khim.shur. 20 no.1:57-63 '54.
(MLRA 7:3)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.Franko, kafedra organicheskoy khimii, L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Propylene oxide) (Condensation products (Chemistry))

MALINOVSKIY, M. S.

Chem. Org. Chem.

✓ Oxidation of transformer oil by oxygen in the presence of chlorine. N. I. Zemlyanski and M. S. Malinovskii (L'vovsk. State Univ., Lvov). Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 27, 1138-40 (1954). — Cl initiates oxidation of transformer oil by O₂ at 60°, 120°, and 160°. The acid no. of the oil increases after 0.5-hr. reaction and reaches much higher values than those attained without Cl. Higher temp. and higher rate of air supply increase the extent of oxidation. The results are shown graphically. G. M. Kosolapoff

Malinovsky, M. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 16/24

Authors : Malinovsky, M. S., and Yavorovskiy, A. A.

Title : ~~Synthesis of alpha-bromomethyl benzene and alpha-bromoisopropyl benzene and~~
their application in Grignard reactions

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/2, 240-244, 1955

Abstract : It was established that the saturation of styrene or methylstyrene with hydrogen bromide in an ester, chloroform or carbon tetrachloride solution offers high yields of alpha-bromomethyl benzene. The properties of alpha-bromoisopropyl benzene obtained through high vacuum distillation of the saturation product are described. The conditions favorable for the formation of organo-magnesium compounds of alpha-bromomethyl benzene are discussed. The yields of organo-magnesium compounds obtained during the saturation in a nitrogen atmosphere are listed. Eight references: 5 German, 2 Russian and USSR and 1 French (1882-1950). Table.

Institution : The Ivan Franko State University, L'viv

Submitted : April 20, 1954

Malinovskiy, M.S.

USSR/ Chemistry - Analytical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 8/29

Authors : Malinovskiy, M. S., and Yavorovskiy, A. A.

Title : Synthesis of 2-phenylbutane and 2-phenyl-2,3,3-trimethylbutane with the aid of lithium-organic compounds

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/6, 723-725, Dec 1955

Abstract : By combining alpha-bromo-isopropylbenzene with tertiary butyllithium and lithiumtriethylmethane the authors obtained two hydrocarbons - 2-phenyl-2,3,3-trimethylbutane and 2-phenyl-2-methyl-3,3-diethylpentane. Another hydrocarbon - 2-phenylbutane - was obtained in an analogous manner from lithium ethyl and alpha-bromomethylbenzene. It was established that the very same reactions but with organo-magnesium compounds instead of lithium-organic ones did not produce the hydrocarbon desired or the yield of the hydrocarbon was extremely low. Five references: 1 USSR, 3 USA and 1 Germ. (1876-1949).

Institution : L'vov State University im. I. Franko, Faculty of Organ. Chem.

Submitted : May 28, 1955

MALINOVSKIY, M. S.

Effect of ultraviolet irradiation on organomagnesium compounds. M. S. Malinovskiy and A. A. Yavorovskiy (State Univ., Lvov). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 921-7 (1955). It is suggested that the reaction of Mg with RX in the presence of ultraviolet radiation is a radical reaction, while the formation of free radicals on irradiation of RMgX solns. is established. When RX was added to Mg and Et₂O while being illuminated with ultraviolet, the reaction usually commenced immediately. Ultraviolet illumination during the formation of RMgX gave improved yields (improvement or drop in %) for EtMgBr (3.7%), BuMgBr (13.4%), and PhMgBr (5%), while the following gave lower yields: iso-PrMgBr (4.5%), iso-BuMgBr (6%), MeEtCHMgBr (9.4%); in C₆H₆ as the solvent with catalysis of the reaction by a little Ph₂NMg, the following showed decreased yields of RMgX when illuminated with ultraviolet: iso-PrMgI (11.1%), iso-BuMgI (12.1%), and iso-AmMgI (14.4%). PhCH₂MgBr gave the same results in both instances. These results indicate the initial formation of R radicals which react with MgX radicals for the primary halides, and R radicals reacting with MgX₂ for secondary R radicals. The reactions run in C₆H₆ gave not only R₂ products but also RPh, which indicates the radical nature of the reaction (iso-PrPh, iso-BuPh, and iso-AmPh were isolated). Illumination of prepd. RMgX resulted in no gas evolution from MeMgI, while EtMgBr gave a mixt. of satd. and unsatd. gaseous hydrocarbons, apparently C₂H₄ and C₃H₄, formed from Et radicals; the latter reaction also yielded a ppt., which on treatment with H₂O gave C₃H₈; the quant. results indicate that illumination lowered the concn. of Et₂Mg in the soln. and raised that of EtMgBr; the reaction of Et₂Mg is of radical type involving decomps. into RMg and R radicals which then yield RMgX and X radicals; the latter reacting with RMg yield RMgX. BuMgBr did not yield gases under ultraviolet illumination. When mixts. of RMgX and RX were irradiated there was a slight (5-7%) apparent reduction of available RMgX, possibly through formation of R₂. Cf. Gilman and Heck, *C.A.* 24, 2425. G. M. Kosolapoff.

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✓ Mechanism of the Fittig-Wurtz reaction. 1. Synthesis of some aliphatic hydrocarbons from benzyl chloride, α -bromethylbenzene, and α -bromo- α -methylstyrene. M. S. Malinovsky and A. A. Vavrovskiy (State Univ., Lvov). *Zhur. Obshchey Khim.* 23, 2200-13 (1955); cf. C.A. 50, 8531a. Reaction of PhCH_2Cl with iso-AmMgBr in 8 hrs. at 90° gave 33% iso-AmCH₂Ph, 21.7% 2,7-dimethyloctane, 5% MePh, 7% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, 11% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$, and 13% unidentified products. With $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{MgBr}$ there was formed 30% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CHMeEt}$, 10.1% 3,4-dimethylhexane, and some MePh. With $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{MgCl}$ there formed 24% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CMe}_2$, 26.5% MePh and 8% C_6H_6 . With $\text{Et}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{MgCl}$ there formed 19.6% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Et}$, 2.9% MePh, and 8.7% higher hydrocarbons. Reaction of PhCH_2MgBr with EtMgBr gave similarly 8% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Et}$; BuMgBr gave 25% PhCH_2MeBu and 6% n-octane; MeEt-CHMgBr gave 4% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{MeCHMePh}$ and 20% 3,4-dimethylhexene; $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{MgCl}$ gave 43% Me_2CCMe_2 ; PhCH_2MgCl gave 20% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{MeCH}_2\text{Ph}$ and 44% $(\text{PhCH}_2)_2$. Reaction of PhCMe_2Br with EtMgBr gave 34% PhCMe_2Et ; with iso-PrMgBr there was formed 25.5% $\text{PhCMe}_2\text{CHMe}_2$; with iso-BuMgBr, 18.3% $\text{PhCMe}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_2$; with BuMgBr, 27% PhCMe_2Bu ; with $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{MgCl}$, 45% $(\text{CMe}_2)_2$; and with iso-AmMgBr, 9.2% iso-AmCMe₂Ph and 16.6% 2,7-dimethyloctane. 1-Phenyl-2,2-diethylbutane b.p. $112-15^\circ$, d_4^{20} 0.867, n_D^{20} 1.4995; 2-phenyl-3-methylpentane b.p. $110-12^\circ$, d_4^{20} 0.862, n_D^{20} 1.4890; 2-phenyl-2,3-dimethylbutane b.p. $197-200^\circ$, d_4^{20} 0.878, n_D^{20} 1.4945. G. M. Kosolapoff

Chem

RM

✓ Mechanism of the Grignard-Wurtz reaction. II. Synthesis and properties of 2,3-diphenyl-2,3-dimethylbutane.

A. A. Yavorovskii and M. S. Molinovskii (State Univ., Lvov). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 2802-4 (1955); cf. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 21, 240 (1955). — The hydrocarbons reported by O. Wallach (cf. *Chem. Zentr.* 1899, II, 1047) and Klages [*Ber.* 35, 2633 (1902)] as having the formula $C_{18}H_{20}$ differ from each other in phys. properties. The hydrocarbon reported by Klages, m. 119-20°, on heating with iodine in an ampul 8 hrs. at 235-40° gave 2 products of isomeric structures: one of these has 151-2°, the other, m. 200-0.5°. Oxidation of all 3 substances with $KMnO_4$ gave $AcPh$, indicating the same structure for all three; x-ray diffraction diagrams of the 3 substances show similar disposition of the patterns but different spacings, indicating different lattice parameters. The Grignard reaction of $PhCH_2Br$ gave $C_{18}H_{20}$, m. 119-20° (cf. Lapkin and Lyubimova, *C.A.* 43, 1884), as well as the liquid form, which was also noted in m.m. of the solid substance. Wurtz reaction of $PhCH_2Br$ also gave the product, m. 119°, and greater units, of the liquid product. Prep'n. of $C_{18}H_{20}$ according to Wallach gave a low yield of product, m. 52-3°. (C. M. K.)

CH

(2)

MA
KSK

MALINOVSKIY, M. S.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 907

Author: Morgun, G. Ye., and Malinovskiy, M. S.

Institution: Lvov University

Title: Condensation of the Oxides of Ethylene with Aniline over Lead Oxide

Original

Periodical: Nauk. zap. L'vivsk un-tu, 1955, Vol 34, No 4, 110-114

Abstract: The condensation of ethylene oxide (I) with aniline (II) over PbO at 420-440° yields quinolinic bases, the chief product being quinaldine, bp 247° (picrate, mp 191-192°; condensation product with Cl₃CCHO, mp 63°; with C₆H₅CHO, mp 99°), with small amounts of β-methylquinoline (picrate, mp 186-187°); the formation of the latter compound the author explains by the isomerization of crotonaldehyde (formed from I and CH₃CHO) to methacrylic aldehyde and condensation of the latter with II. The condensation of I with II over FeO does not yield 6-membered heterocyclic compounds. FeO favors the formation of pyrrole rings: phenylpyrrole is formed (III) (bp 271-272°, mp 129° from

Card 1/2

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 907

Abstract: alcohol); its formation apparently proceeds by the mechanism:
$$I + II \xrightarrow{Fe} C_6H_5N-(C_2H_4OH)_2 \rightarrow C_6H_5N(C_2H_4)_2O \rightarrow C_6H_5N(CH=CH_2)C_2H_5 \rightarrow$$

N-phenylpyrrole \rightarrow III.

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, M.

MALINOVSKIY, M.: "Investigation of the Feasibility of the Cryolite-Aluminum Fluoride-alumina-Calcium Fluoride System." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Polytechnic Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 2, 1956

MALINOVSKIY, M. S.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61606

Author: Malinovskiy, M. S., Olifirenko, S. P.

Institution: None

Title: Cleavage of Diphenyl Antimony Chloride and Phenyl Antimony Diiodide by Acid Chlorides and Alkyl Halides in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

Original
Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 1, 118-120

Abstract: It is shown that $(C_6H_5)_2SbCl$ (I) and $C_6H_5SbJ_2$ (II) form by the action of acid chloride in the presence of $AlCl_3$, fatty-aromatic ketones, while by the action of alkyl halides under the same conditions they form fatty-aromatic hydrocarbons. Increase in temperature lowers the yield of the reaction products. They have been synthesized from I (listing the yield in %): $C_6H_5COCH_3$, 52.3; $C_6H_5COCH(CH_3)_2$, (III), 63.7; $C_6H_5COCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, (IV), 76.3; $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$, 44.7 and 68.5; $C_6H_5C(CH_3)_3$, (V), 46.1;

Card 1/2

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61606

Abstract: $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, (VI), 62.0. There have been synthesized from II:
 $C_6H_5COC_2H_5$, 75.5; III, 80.0; IV, 84.3; $C_6H_5CH(CH_3)_2$, 84.2; V, 77.8;
VI, 60.3.

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; OLIFIRENKO, S.P.

Cleavage of tri- β -tolyl antimony and tri- α -naphthyl antimony by
acid chlorides and alkyl halides in presence of aluminum chloride.
Zhur.ob.khim.26 no.5:1402-1405 Ky '56. (MLRA 9:9)

L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Antimony organic compounds) (Halides)

MALINOVSKIY, M. S.

USSR/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11794

Author : Zemlyanskiy N.I., Malinovskiy M.S.

Title : Synthesis of Acyl Derivatives of O,O-Dialkyl Thiophosphates

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 6, 1677-1678

Abstract : $(C_2H_5O)_2P(S)OCOR$ (I) are prepared by reacting $(C_2H_5O)_2PSCl$ (II) with

Na-salts of carboxylic acids in alcohol (method A) or with the free acids in the presence of C_5H_5N . For I are listed R, yield in %, MP in $^{\circ}C$, method of synthesis: CH_3 , 29, 2, 64, A; CH_2Cl , 12, 0, 200 (decomposes), A; CCl_3 , 16.0, 200 (decomposes), A; NH_2CH_2 , 14.6, 115, A; C_6H_5 , 55.5, 11-112, dropwise addition of II to triple excess

C_6H_5COONa in C_6H_6 ; $p-NO_2C_6H_4$, 13.1, 234-235, heating II with 50%

excess of acid and C_5H_5N in C_6H_6 ; $p-NH_2C_6H_4$, 14.0, 148-150, analo-

gously to the preceding; furyl, 4.0, decomposes in chlorobenzene with

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USSR/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11794

several drops of C_5H_5N . Mixture of 0.03 mole II and 0.03 mole CH_3COONa in 30 ml alcohol boiled 1 hour, I ($R = CH_3$) recrystallized from alcohol.

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; VVEDENSKIY, V.M.

Obtaining d, d' -diethers of glycerin. Ukr. khim. zhur. 23 no.5:626-628 '57. (MLBA 10:11)

1. L'vovskiy lesotekhnicheskii institut.
(Ether) (Glycerol)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

MALINOVSKIY, M.S. (Dnepropetrovsk).

Reactions of α -oxides with ammonia, amines, and other nitrogen compounds. Usp.khim. 26 no.7:801-823 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Oxides) (Nitrogen compounds)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry! Thermodynamics. B-8
Equilibrium. Phase Transitions. Physicochemical
Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 26420.

Author : Malinovsky, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Contributions to the Theory of Multicomponent
Condensed Systems. II. Systems With Congruently
Melting Chemical Compounds (Part 1).

Orig Pub: Chem Zvesti, 12, No 2, 83-94 (1958) (in Slovak
with German and Russian summaries).

Abstract: Differences between the characteristics of simple
eutectic systems and of systems containing congruent
melting chemical compounds are pointed out. The
following terms are introduced: 'stable sections'
(the geometric loci of the figurative points

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. B-8
Equilibrium. Phase Transitions. Physicochemical
Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 26420.

Abstract: ['figurnavnyy tochki'] of the internal phases in the phase diagrams of n -component systems with congruent melting chemical compounds, the number of solid phases in each section being less than k) and 'characteristic triangle' (constructed from the individual structural components of the various orders of the above-characterized systems). The complex of solid phases present in the melt at any given stage of crystallization of the given system is characterized as a combination (without recurring elements) of order k consisting of $k+a$ elements, where a is the number of congruent melting compounds present in the system. Formulas are given for the following: the number of structural components of

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. B-8
Equilibrium. Phase Transitions. Physicochemical
Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 26420.

Abstract: the i -th order of the system of k components with one congruent melting compound, Z_k^i ; the total number of structural components in all k orders, $\sum_{i=1}^k Z_k^i$; and the number of elementary crystallization fields in the phase diagram of systems of the type described above, $\sum_k E$: [sic] $Z_k^k = C_k^1 + C_{k-1}^{i-1}$
 $\sum_{i=1}^k Z_k^i = 3 \cdot 2^{k-1} - 1$; $\sum_{(k)} = 2(k!)$, where C_m^n is the symbol for a combination of m elements taken n at a time. For Communication 1 see RZhKhim, 1958, 70023. -- V. Anosov.

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, M. S. (Dnepropetrovsk) 74-27-5-4/6

TITLE: On the Production of α -Oxide Compounds
(Polucheniye α -okisnykh soedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi Khimii, 1958, Vol. 27, Nr 5, pp 622-642 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Various compounds which are later used in different fields of national economy are today produced on the basis of simplest α -oxides as well as ethylene and propylene oxides. No generally valid method was hitherto found for the production of such compounds. In the introduction an enumeration of possibilities for the formation of an α -oxide ring is given. In section 1 the author of the present report deals with the production of α -oxide compounds by the oxidation of unsaturated compounds. Section 2 deals with the production of α -compounds by means of a condensation reaction, above all by means of condensation of the aldehydes or ketones with ethyl-chloride-acetate or aromatic aldehydes with a α -phenone halide. The synthesis of glycidic ester and the mechanism of glycidic synthesis are discussed. In this

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On the Production of α -Oxide Compounds

74-27-5-4/6

connection the works by Rutovskiy and Dayev (Reference 111) and Scheibler (Reference 112), Fournneau and Billeter (Reference 113) as well as by Munch-Petersen (Reference 114) and others are mentioned. Section 3 is devoted to the production of α -oxide compounds from halohydrines. Among others the author also reports on the synthesis of cis- and trans-halohydrines. In section 4 the author deals with the production of oxides of olefines by the dehydrogenation of α -glucols. In section 5 with the production of α -oxide olefines by means of the dry distillation of cholines of high molecular weight. The investigations by Braun (References 182-183) are discussed. In section 6 the author discusses the production of α -oxides by the influence of diazomethane upon aldehydes and ketones. It is pointed out that it was already found in 1928 that α -oxides form after the interaction of diazomethane with aldehydes and ketones. The mechanism of the formation of α -oxide compounds after the interaction of diazomethane with aldehydes and ketones is described in detail. Finally it is mentioned that not all possibilities with regard to the production of α -oxide compounds have been exhausted. There are 203 references, 67 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

1. Organic oxides---Synthesis

AUTHORS: Gitis, S. S., Malinovskiy, M. S., Glaz, A. I. SOV/79-28-8-55/66

TITLE: Reactions of the Aromatic Nitro Compounds (Reaktsii aromati-
cheskikh nitrosoyedineniy) IV. The Re-Alkylation Reaction of
the 2,4-Dinitrophenol Ethers (IV. O reaktsii perealkilirovaniya
efirov 2,4-dinitrofenola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 8, pp. 2262-2264
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the re-alkylation of not only 2,4-dinitroanisole
is reported, as was the case with an earlier paper by the
authors (Ref 1), but also that of other alkyl ethers of 2,4-
dinitrophenol. In the substitution of one alkoxy group for
another the authors found it to be a regular occurrence that
the alkoxy group was displaced with a greater negative induction
effect. It was found that by re-alkylation the following com-
pounds can be obtained in good yield: 2,4-dinitroanisole from
the 3-oxyethylether of 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2,4-dinitrophenetol
from 2,4-dinitroanisole; the n-propyl ether of 2,4-dinitro-
phenol from 2,4-dinitrophenetol; the n-butyl ether of 2,4-di-
nitrophenol from the n-propyl ether of 2,4-dinitrophenol; the

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SOV/79-28-8-55/66

Reactions of the Aromatic Nitro Compounds. IV. The Re-Alkylation Reaction of the 2,4-Dinitrophenol Ethers

primary isobutyl ether of 2,4-dinitrophenol from the n-butyl ether of 2,4-dinitrophenol; the primary isoamyl ether of 2,4-dinitrophenol from the primary isobutyl ether of 2,4-dinitrophenol. From 2,4-dinitrophenetol, however, 2,4-dinitroanisole could not be obtained, and so forth. The alkoxy groups can be arranged in the following order according to the strength of their substitution effect: primary iso- $C_5H_{11}O$ > primary iso- C_4H_9O > n- C_4H_9O > n- C_3H_7O > C_2H_5O > CH_3O > $HOCH_2CH_2O$. The series is in complete agreement with the data on the strengths of alkoxy-acetic acids (Ref 4). The reaction occurs at room temperature over the period of one hour. Upon warming the solution a complete saponification takes place with the formation of dinitrophenylate (Table 1). The constants of the solid and liquid ethers obtained are given in table 2. There are 2 tables and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University)
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SOV/79-28-8-55/66

Reactions of the Aromatic Nitro Compounds. IV. The Re-Alkylation Reaction
of the 2,4-Dinitrophenol Ethers

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

Card 3/3

5(3), 15(8)

SOV/64-59-2-8/23

AUTHOR:

Malinovskiy, M. S.

TITLE:

Application of Alpha-Oxides for the Synthesis of Glycol Esters
(Primeneniye al'fa-okisey dlya sinteza efirov glikoley)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 127-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In connection with the forthcoming development of the industry of synthetic materials provided by the new Seven-year Plan also new solvents, wetting- and plastifying agents must be developed. Ethylene oxide and some other alpha-oxides are suitable initial materials for their production. Their reactions with alcohols and phenols are investigated in the present paper. Many of these reaction products are already used in industry. Thus, monoalkyl esters of ethylene glycol are good solvents for nitro- and acetyl-cellulose and some synthetic resins. Their properties (boiling point, density, and refractive index) are mentioned (Table 1). High-molecular condensation products of propylene oxide with alcohols (Table 2) are used as solvents for nitro-varnishes, lubricants, hydraulic liquids, etc. Some esters which may also be recommended as solvents may be produced (Table 3) by condensation of allyl alcohol with asymmetric alpha-oxides of olefins. In synthesizing the esters of isobutyl alcohol it was found that primary esters are better solvents

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Application of Alpha-Oxides for the Synthesis of Glycol Esters SOV/64-59-2-8/23

than the tertiary ones, since the latter exclusively form viscous solutions (Table 4, esters obtained). In analogy to univalent alcohols condensations may be carried out also with multivalent alcohols, such as glycerin, erythrite, hexose, cellulose, etc and various esters may be obtained. Syntheses of this kind and respective investigations may be found in publications. The author of the present paper, for example, produced α,α -diester of glycerin (Table 5 esters obtained) and obtained monoesters of glycerin (Table 6) by a similar method (Ref 69). In the series of the afore-said syntheses the author makes mention of the influence exercised by various factors on the course of reaction and on the product (from publications). There are 6 tables and 116 references, 33 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYEV, V.V.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

Phosphorus organic compounds and their use. Khim.v shkole 14
no.3:8-20 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phosphorus organic compounds)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; YAVOROVSKAYA, V.F.

Effect of sulfuryl chloride on α -pinene. Ukr.khim.zhur. 25 no.1:
107-110 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Sulfuryl chloride) (Pinene)

5 (3)
AUTHORS:

Malinovskiy, M. S., Romantsevich, M. K. SOV/79-29-3-29/61

TITLE:

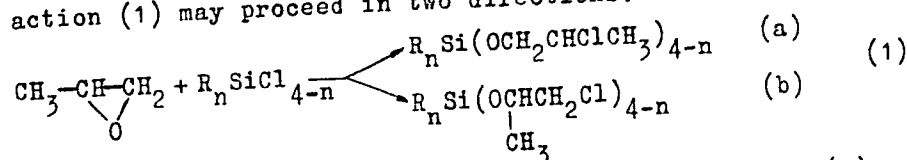
On the Reaction of Propylene Oxide With Organochlorosilanes
(O vzaimodeystvii okisi propilena s organokhlorsilanami)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 888-891 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the synthesis of eight β -chloropropoxy-organosilanes hitherto not published is described and the way of cleavage of the oxide ring in the propylene oxide on the reaction with organochlorosilanes is investigated. This reaction (1) may proceed in two directions:



R. Sauer and W. Patnode (Ref 2) suggested the scheme (2) for the analogous reaction with ethylene oxide. As the chlorosilanes always contain traces of HCl, the ethylene oxide is transformed by them into the ethylene chlorohydrin. The latter reacts with organochlorosilanes according to scheme (3)

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On the Reaction of Propylene Oxide With Organo-
chlorosilanes

SOV/79-29-3-29/61

under regeneration of the hydrogen chloride which, for its part, reacts according to scheme 2 with the ethylene oxide. The propylene oxide reacts with the organochlorosilanes in the same way, only its oxide ring is cleaved with HCl in two directions, to the primary and secondary carbon. This yields a mixture of two chlorohydrins, (a) and (b) (Scheme 4), with considerable predominance of the isomer which corresponds to direction (a) (Ref 3, according to Petrov). For this reason the second step, the reaction of chlorohydrin with the organochlorosilanes, proceeds in two directions (5) and (6). On the oxidation of the hydrolysis products of the ethers obtained with nitric acid (Ref 1) a small amount of α -chloropropionic acid is formed which permits reaction (6) but indicates that the reaction of the propylene oxide with organochlorosilanes chiefly causes the formation of isopropylidene compounds corresponding to formula (b) in scheme (1). This assumption was supported by the oxidation of the hydrolysis products of the ethers with nitric acid and the chromium mixture. In the first case the α -chloropropionic acid resulted in low yield and in the second case

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On the Reaction of Propylene With Organo-
chlorosilanes

SOV/79-29-3-29/61

chloroacetone was obtained in good yield which confirms equation (5) or the direction (b) in scheme (1). Thus in the above reaction the isomer with the oxygen at the secondary carbon atom prevails in the mixture of isomers obtained. There are 1 table and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: February 1, 1958

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5(3)

SOV/79-29-6-25/72

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, M. S., Yudasina, A. G.

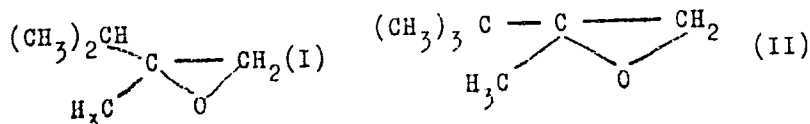
TITLE: Investigation in the Field of Unsymmetrical α -Oxides (Issledovaniye v oblasti nesimmetrichnykh α -okisey). Synthesis and Properties of Unsymmetrical Oxides of Methyl-isopropyl- and Methyl-tertiary-butylethylene (Polucheniye i svoystva nesimmetrichnykh okisey metilizopropil- i metil-tret.-butiletilena)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 1889 - 1892 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the capability of the unsymmetrical α -oxides of hydration- and isomerization reactions and of oxy-amine formation. A number of authors (Ref 1) have found that the hydration of the α -oxides of the aliphatic series with a tertiary carbon atom in the oxide ring proceeds very vigorously. In the investigation of the α -oxides of methyl-isopropyl-(I) and methyl-tertiary-butyl ethylene (II) it was found that they are isomerized readily to form the aldehyde, even on heating or distillation, but that their hydration is difficult.

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Investigation in the Field of Unsymmetrical α -Oxides. SOV/79-29-6-25/72
 Synthesis and Properties of Unsymmetrical Oxides of Methyl-isopropyl- and
 Methyl-tertiary-butylethylene



The principal hydration products of these oxides are their isomers, the aldehydes, what was also observed by Pansevich-Kolyada (Refs 2,3). The considerable tendency of the unsymmetrical α -oxides of the olefins towards isomerization was described by many authors (Ref 4). On the basis of their experimental data and of those published, the authors assumed that the presence of a large number of nucleophilic substituents polarizes the oxide molecule in such a way that its most hydrogenated carbon atom becomes more positive, whereby the migration of the hydrogen atom to the neighboring carbon atom which has a large electron plane, is facilitated. In this connection the oxide of compound (II) is of special interest. With its synthesis already a large number of polymers is formed, what causes a small yield in the oxide. The reaction of the oxide with diethyl amine mainly also yields polymers. From the oxide of compound

Card 2/3

Investigation in the Field of Unsymmetrical α -Oxides. SOV/79-29-6-25/72
Synthesis and Properties of Unsymmetrical Oxides of Methyl-isopropyl- and
Methyl-tertiary-butylethylene

(I) the oxy-amine is formed in good yield. On its isomerization also glycol is formed in addition to the aldehyde. Compound (I) has also nucleophilic radicals but less than (II). On the attempt to obtain compound (II) by oxidation of the corresponding unsaturated hydrocarbon with benzoyl-hydro-peroxide the authors instead of the oxide the monobenzoate of glycol (III) or (IV) (Scheme 2). Formula (III) is the more probable one (formation of iodoform). The formation of the monobenzoate could be explained according to scheme 3. There are 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1958

Card 3/3

5.3700

77390

SOV/79-30-1-51/78

AUTHORS: Romantsevich, M. K., Malinovskiy, M. S.

TITLE: Concerning the Reaction of 2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol With Organochlorosilanes

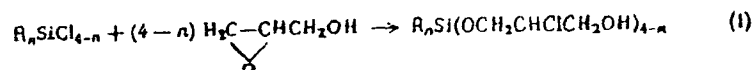
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 1, pp 232-234 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors reported previously (Izv. AN SSSR, OKhN., 1956, p 232; ZhOKh, 1957, Vol 27, pp 1680 & 1873) the reaction of various asymmetric epoxides (ethylene oxide, propene oxide, 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, methyl ether of 2,3-epoxy-1-propanol, etc.) with organochlorosilanes. Particular attention was paid to the way in which the epoxy ring opened in the above reactions. The present study deals with the reaction of 2,3-epoxy-1-propanol (glycidol) with organochlorosilanes which, according to Andrianov, et al. (Izv. AN SSSR, 1955, OKhN., 1955, p 531) proceeds as follows:

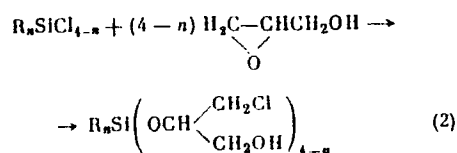
Card 1/4

Concerning the Reaction of 2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol With Organochlorosilanes

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SOV/79-30-1-51/78



The authors, however, expected this reaction to proceed similarly to that of epichlorohydrin or methyl ether of glycidol, and the epoxy ring to be cleaved at the carbon atom with the lesser number of hydrogen atoms:



This assumption was confirmed by the reactions of glycidols with CH_3SiCl_2 , $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$, $(CH_3)_3SiCl$, and CH_3SiHCl_2 . For example, glycidol and $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$ were added to each other by means of two dropping funnels so

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Concerning the Reaction of 2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol With Organochlorosilanes

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as to maintain at all times a slight excess of glycidol and to keep the temperature below 30°C . The mixture was then heated for 4 hr at $50-60^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the reaction products were distilled under vacuum. The reaction gave di-(α -chloro- γ -hydroxyisopropoxy)-dimethylsilane (yield 59.4%; bp $96-97^{\circ}\text{C}$ at 4 mm; n_D^{20} 1.4734).

Similarly, α -chloro- γ -hydroxyisopropoxytrimethylsilane (yield 82.7%; bp $82.5-83^{\circ}$ at 13 mm; n_D^{20} 1.4342) and tri-(α -chloro- γ -hydroxyisopropoxy)methylsilane (yield 36.5%; bp $132-133^{\circ}\text{C}$; n_D^{20} 1.4840) were obtained

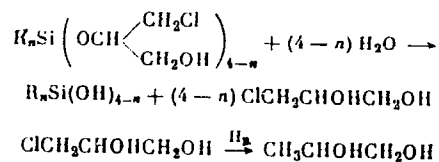
from $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$ and CH_3SiCl_3 , respectively. The structure of the above was confirmed by hydrolysis and subsequent reduction; in all three instances, α -propylene glycol was obtained in high yield, and it could have been formed only from the products of reaction (2) according to the reaction:

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Concerning the Reaction of 2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol With Organochlorosilanes

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There are 1 table; and 4 references, 1 German, 3 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Lvov Zoological and Veterinary Institute (L'vovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut)

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1958

Card 4/4

5.3020

77912

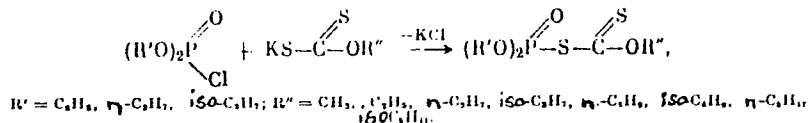
SOV/79-30-2-63/73

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, M. S., Solomko, Z. F.

TITLE: The Synthesis and Properties of Dialkylphosphorylalkyl Xanthogenates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp 652-653 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction of alkyl xanthogenates of potassium with dialkyl chlorophosphates in absolute ether gave, after filtration and vacuum distillation, 19 new compounds, according to the equation



The compounds were obtained in the form of yellowish oils, readily soluble in most of the organic solvents and insoluble in water. Their chemical and physical

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Table A.

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(1)	R'	R''	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	(2)		MH ₂		1000 d ₄ ²⁰ S-c-OH
					(3)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	1.4915 (10°)	1.1792 (15°)	11.47	11.99	—	—	86.4
2		C ₂ H ₅	1.4715 (10°)	1.4043 (15°)	12.30	12.69	—	—	84.5
3		C ₃ H ₇	1.4860 (10°)	1.4072 (15°)	11.63	11.20	—	—	89.5
4	n-C ₃ H ₇	CH ₃	1.4520	1.0949	11.39	11.60	66.53	66.55	99.6
5		C ₂ H ₅	1.4665	1.1080	10.80	11.02	71.17	71.25	90.9
6		n-C ₃ H ₇	1.4729	1.0873	10.32	10.48	76.78	76.83	59.5
7		n-C ₄ H ₉	1.4575	1.0590	10.32	10.25	79.79	79.93	49.5
8		n-C ₄ H ₉	1.4620	1.0657	9.85	10.14	81.39	81.11	68.1
9		n-C ₄ H ₉	1.4602	1.0663	9.85	9.96	81.41	80.98	95.3
10	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₅ H ₁₁	1.4508	1.0070	9.40	8.99	86.01	86.50	97.5
11		n-C ₅ H ₁₁	1.4360	0.9680	9.40	9.34	85.61	85.90	96.0
12		CH ₃	1.4490	0.965	11.39	11.51	66.55	66.80	69.0
13		C ₂ H ₅	1.4565	1.0892	10.84	10.49	71.17	71.45	75.4
14		n-C ₃ H ₇	1.4615	1.0695	10.32	10.39	76.78	77.05	62.3
15		n-C ₃ H ₇	1.4470	1.0531	10.32	10.57	76.79	76.52	71.6
16	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₄ H ₉	1.4605	0.9895	9.85	9.52	81.39	81.45	71.0
17		n-C ₄ H ₉	1.4555	1.0125	9.85	10.02	81.41	81.15	88.5
18		n-C ₅ H ₁₁	1.4465	1.0312	9.45	9.02	86.01	86.31	68.5
19		n-C ₅ H ₁₁	1.4337	1.0078	9.45	9.62	85.61	85.82	87.2

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The Synthesis and Properties of Dialkyl-
phosphorylalkyl Xanthogenates

77912

SOV/79-30-2-03/70

constants are shown in Table A. There
is 1 table; and 2 references, 1 U.S., 1 Soviet. The
U.S. reference is: U.S. Pat. 26668826-26668832 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk State University (Dnepropetrovskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1958

Caption to Table A. Dialkyl phosphoryl xanthogenates
Key to Table A. (1) Compound Nr; (2) Phosphorus content
(in %); (3) calculated; (4) found; (3) calculated;
(4) found; (5) Yield (in %).

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2209, 1321

S/079/60/030/006/018/033/XX
B001/B055

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, M. S. and Yudasina, A. G.

TITLE: Studies on Unsymmetrical α -Oxides. II. Synthesis and Properties of the Oxides of Methyl-phenyl-ethylene, Ethyl-phenyl-ethylene, Methyl-o-tolyl-ethylene, Methyl-benzyl-ethylene, and Methyl-cyclohexyl-ethylene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 1831-1837 X

TEXT: Unsymmetrical initial ethylene oxides¹ were prepared by treating chlorohydrine with alkali bases. Many researchers (Ref. 2) found that monosubstituted and unsymmetrically disubstituted ethylene oxides generally isomerize to aldehydes. This isomerization readily occurs with aliphatic radicals. It is also known that monosubstituted α -oxides of the type $C_6H_5(CH_2)_p-CH-\overset{O}{\underset{\diagup}{C}}H_2$ are difficult to isomerize. Experiments

carried out by the authors of the present work confirmed this rule. Thus, of all the α -oxides discussed in the present publication, benzyl-methyl-ethylene oxide is least easily isomerized, yielding a mixture of

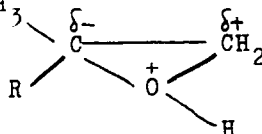
Card 1/4

85390

Studies on Unsymmetrical α -Oxides. II.
Synthesis and Properties of the Oxides of
Methyl-phenyl-ethylene, Ethyl-phenyl-ethylene,
Methyl-o-tolyl-ethylene, Methyl-benzyl-ethylene,
and Methyl-cyclohexyl-ethylene

S/079/60/030/006/018/033/XX
B001/B055

aldehyde and ketone, whereas methyl-tolyl-ethylene oxide readily isomerizes, forming the aldehyde, not only in acidic medium, but also during distillation. In an acid medium, isomerization probably proceeds via the formation of the oxonium compound



and subsequent cleavage of the more highly polarized bond between oxygen and the tertiary carbon atom. This cleavage would be supported by the greater electron density at the tertiary carbon atom due to the accumulation of electrophilic substituents. The latter can be arranged according to their effect as follows: $p - \text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 > \text{C}_6\text{H}_{11} > \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 > \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$. By treating the corresponding chlorohydrins with alkali hydroxide solutions, the authors obtained unsymmetrical α -oxides of methyl-phenyl-ethylene,

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Studies on Unsymmetrical α -Oxides. II
Synthesis and Properties of the Oxides of
Methyl-phenyl-ethylene, Ethyl-phenyl-ethylene,
Methyl-o-tolyl-ethylene, Methyl-benzyl-ethylene,
and Methyl-cyclohexyl-ethylene

S/079/60/030/006/018/033/XX
B001/B055

ethyl-phenyl-ethylene, methyl-p-tolyl-ethylene, methyl-benzyl-ethylene,
and methyl-cyclohexyl-ethylene (Ref. 1). So far, the last four have not
been described in publications. The oxides were hydrated under different
conditions, in the presence of HCl or H₂SO₄. The oxides of methyl-phenyl-

ethylene, methyl-p-tolyl-ethylene, and methyl-benzyl-ethylene gave
mixtures of glycols and aldehydes (Ref. 3). In both cases, oxonium com-
pounds formed as by-products. The latter can react by ring cleavage and
subsequent migration of the hydrogen atom or radical, or by ring
cleavage followed by the addition of water (Ref. 4). Reaction of the
oxides with diethyl-amine gave the corresponding hydroxy-amines in yields
varying from 40 to 80%, according to the structure of the oxide. For the
formation of hydroxy-amines, the components had to be heated in sealed
ampoules on a water bath for 20 - 30 h. This reaction proceeds in
accordance with Krasuskiy's rule. The authors mention a publication by
I. N. Danilov. There are 4 tables and 7 references: 5 Soviet, 1 French,

Card 3/4

85390

Studies on Unsymmetrical α -Oxides. II.
Synthesis and Properties of the Oxides of
Methyl-phenyl-ethylene, Ethyl-phenyl-ethylene,
Methyl-tolyl-ethylene, Methyl-benzyl-ethylene,
and Methyl-cyclohexyl-ethylene

S/079/60/030/006/018/033/XX
B001/B055

and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk
State University)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1959

X

Card 4/4

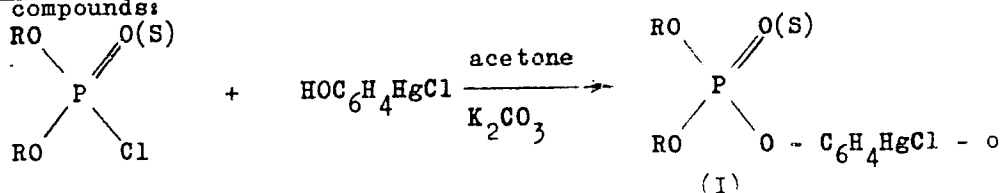
S/079/60/030/007/025/039/XX
B001/B066

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, M. S., Yurko, D. G., and Tul'chinskiy, V. B.

TITLE: Phosphoric Acid Esters With Mercury Containing Radicals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7, pp. 2170-2171

TEXT: Mercury compounds are known to be most effective in the control of bacterial and fungus diseases of plants. They are distinguished by a wide range of activity and do not affect the growth of seeds treated with them. The authors wanted to synthesize compounds of type (I) which, most probably, combine the high insecticidal activity of organophosphorus compounds with the bactericidal and fungicidal activity of organomercury compounds:



Card 1/2

Phosphoric Acid Esters With Mercury
Containing Radicals

S/079/60/030/007/025/039/XX
B001/B066

The authors synthesized these compounds on the basis of dialkyl chloro phosphates, dialkyl chloro thiophosphates, and o-hydroxyphenyl mercuric chloride. The latter was condensed with dialkyl chloro phosphates and dialkyl chloro thiophosphates in water, acetone, and benzene between 20° and 80°C. The resultant hydrogen chloride was bound by sodium hydroxide, triethylamine, pyridine, and potassium carbonate. This condensation proceeds best in acetone or benzene and in the presence of K_2CO_3 . It takes 6 - 8 hours at low temperatures, and 1 - 2 hours between 50° and 80°; the yield of the end products decreasing considerably. The six resultant compounds, unknown so far, are presented in a table. There is 1 table. ✓

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1959

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; SOLOMKO, Z.F.; YEVTUSHENKO, Ye.I.

Interaction between β -chloroethylchlorosulfonate and esters of
phosphorus acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:2591-2593 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phosphorus acids) (Sulfonic acids)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; ALEKSEYEV, V.V.

Esters of dimethylthiocarbamylphosphonic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 30
no.9:2965-2967 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phosphonic acid)

ALEKSEYEV, V.V.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

Interaction between dialkylphosphorous acids and phenyl isothiocyanate.
Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.9:2967-2970 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phosphorous acid) (Isothiocyanic acid)

GITIS, S.S.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; PROKHODA, A.M.; SRIBNAYA, V.P.

Reactions of aromatic nitro compounds. Part 8: Interesterification
of alkyl esters of nitro (methylsulfonyl)phenols. Zhur. ob. khim.
30 no.9:3072-3074 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phenols) (Nitro compounds)

MALINOVSKIY. M.S. (Moscow, USSR)

Das diencephalo-hypophysare System und die Reflexe des ZNS wahend
der Schwangerschaft.

Report submitted for the 3rd World Congress, Intl Federation of Gyneology
and Obstretics, Vienna, Austria, 3-9 Sep 1961.

MALINOVSKIY, Mikhail Sergeyevich; POVAROV, L.S., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA,
V.F., tekhn. red.

[Olefin oxides and their derivatives] Okisi olefinov i ikh pro-
izvodnye. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim. lit-ry,
1961. 552 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Olefins) (Epoxy compounds)

MALINOVSKIY, N.S.; YURKO, D.G.; VASHTAL, V.I.

Mercury containing esters of phosphoric acids having
fungicide properties. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4
no.3:514-516 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra
organicheskoy khimii.

(Mercury organic compounds)
(Phosphoric acid)
(Fungicides)

ALEKSEYEV, V.V.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

Reactions of hydroxymethylphosphinic acid esters with
dimethylthiocarbamyl chloride and arylisothiocyanates. Zhur.ob.
khim. 31 no.10:3437-3440 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phosphinic acid) (Thiocyanates)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; SOLOMKO, Z.F.; YURILINA, L.M.

Reactions of dialkylaminoethanols with esters of phosphoric and
thiophosphoric acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3454-3456 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Anthraquinonesulfonic acid) (Chloric acid) (Chloration)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S., ALEKSEYEV, V.V.

Reactions of alkylphosphites and esters of hydroxymethylphosphinic acid with dialkylthiocarbonyl chlorides and arylisothiocyanates."

Khimiya i Primeneniye Fosfororganicheskikh Ispolizovaniy Khimicheskoy i
Application of organophosphorus compounds. A. (E. A. Alekseyev, ed.)
Publ. by Kazan Affil. Acad. Sci. USSR, Kazan 1962, 110 p.

Collection of complete papers presented at the 1964 Intern. Symp. on
Chemistry of Organophosphorus Compounds.

MORGUN, G.Ye.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; GLUSKHOVA, L.V.

Formation of heterocyclic compounds from amines and ethylene glycol.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.7:852-854 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. Franko.
(Heterocyclic compounds) (Amines) (Ethylene glycol)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; SOLOMKO, Z.F.; GLUSHKO, L.P.

Sulfanilides. N-sulfonyl derivatives of thiourea.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.8:952-954 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Urea)
(Sulfonyl group)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; SOLOMKO, Z.F.; TESLENKO, Ye.P.; YEFREMOVA, A.L.

Sulfanilides. Part 1: N-sulfonyl-arylglycine-dialkylamide.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:726-728 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Sulfanilide)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; SOLOMKO, Z.F.; GLUSHKO, L.P.

Sulfanilides. Part 2: N-sulfanyl derivatives of thiourea.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:728-731 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Urea) (Sulfanilide)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; PRIB, O.A.

Allyl esters of aromatic sulfonic acids and some of their derivatives.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:1885-1888 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Sulfonic acids) (Allyl group)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; SOLOMKO, Z.F.; GLUSHKO, L.P.

Sulfanilides. Part 5: N-chloroacetyl derivatives of
sulfanilides. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3195-3197 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Sulfanilide)

GLUSHKO, L.P.; SOLOMKO, Z.F.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

Sulfanilides. Part 7: Ethyl esters of *N*-arylsulfonyl-*N*-phenyl-carbamic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:612-613 F '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Carbanilic acid) (Sulfanilide)

S/079/63/033/002/009/009
D205/D307

AUTHORS: Frib, O.A. and Malinovskiy, M.S.

TITLE: Propargyl esters of arylsulfonic acids and some of their reactions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 2, 1963, 653 - 657

TEXT: Propargyl esters of benzene-, p-toluene-, p-chlorobenzene-, and 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acids were prepared, for the first time, by reacting equimolar quantities of the corresponding sulfochlorides and propargyl alcohol in absolute ether, below - 50°C, in the presence of finely ground KOH. The resulting esters could be brominated under uv illumination to give a mixture of cis and trans isomers rich in trans. Cis-isomers could be obtained by bromination in direct sunlight, at 30°C. By reacting the benzene-, p-toluene, and 4-chlorobenzenesulfonic esters, as prepared above, with aniline, p-toluidine, and compounds $(RO)_2P(S)SK$ (where R = n-Fr, iso-Fr, n-Bu, n-Am, and 4-ClC₆H₄), the

Card 1/2

Propargyl esters of ...

S/079/63/033/002/009/009
B205/D307

authors obtained at room temperature propargylaniline, propargyl-p-toluidine, and the propargyl esters of O,O-di-N-propyl-, O,O-di-iso-propyl-, O,O-di-n-butyl-, O,O-di-n-amyl and O,O-di-p-chlorophenyldithiophosphoric acid in 80 -95 % yields. The propargyl esters of aryl sulfonic acids are thus alkylating compounds. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I. Franko
(Lvov State University imeni I. Franko)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; PRIB, O.A.

Alkylation of the Grignard reagent with allyl- and
propargyl benzenesulfonates. *Zhur.ob.khim.* 33 no.4:1086-1089 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i L'vovskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Grignard reagents) (Alkylation) (Benzenesulfonic acid)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; YUDASINA, A.G.; SKROTSKAYA, T.S.; SOLOMOYCHENKO, T.N.

Preparation and properties of asymmetrical oxides of methyl-
tert-hexylethylene, methyl-tert-heptylethylene, and methyl-
tert-octylethylene. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.1:72-74 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BOLODKO, V. P.; GARGEL', V. D.; LAROVA, S. A.; MALINOVSKIY, N. M.

sulfanilides. Part 1. Synthesis of N-arylsulfonyl- β -
phenylalanine. Izv. Akad. Khim. 34 no.6:106
1968 de 164. (En)
1. On the synthesis of N-arylsulfonyl- β -phenylalanine.

SOLOMKO, Z.F.; GLUSHKO, L.P.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

Sulfanilides. Part 11: Methyl esters of N-arylsulfonyl-
N-phenylcarbamic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 7: 2392-2394
Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TESLENKO, Ye.P.; SOLOMKO, Z.F.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.

Sulfonanilides. Part 12: Amides of N-arylsulfonyl-N-aryl-
glycine. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2395-2396 J1 '64

(MIRA 17:8)

SOLOMKO, Z.F.; GLUSHKO, L.P.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; GAR. K.A.

Sulfanilides. Part 20: Ethyl esters of N-arylsulfonyl-N-arylcarbamic acid. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1:121-124 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SOLOMKO, Z.F.; GLUSHKO, L.P.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; FURIN, G.G.; BUDNIK, A.G.

Sulfanilides. Part 16: Propyl esters of N-arylsulfonyl-N-arylcarbamic acids. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1627-1630 S '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted
September 23, 1963.

SOLOMKO, Z.F.; TESLENKO, Ye.P.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; LOGVINOVA, N.Ya.;
TETERYUK, S.S.

Sulfanilides. Part 18: Phenylamides of arylsulfonyl-N-arylglucines.
Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1630-1632 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted
September 23, 1963.

YUDASINA, A.G.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; DOLGINA, A.F.; KOKHAN, L.M.

Unsaturated α -oxides. Part 2: Enyne oxides with cyclic radicals.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.10:1089-1091 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted June 6,
1964.

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; KHMEL', M.P.

Unsaturated α -oxides. Part I: 1-Phenyl-4,5-epoxy-1-pentyne.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.6:960-963 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 10025-55 EWP(b)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD/JW
 ACC NR: AP6004443 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/004/0287/0293
 AUTHOR: Moncmanova, Anezka--~~Montsmanova~~, A. (Engineer); ~~Malinovsky, Milan--~~ 24
 Malinovsky, K. (Doctor; Engineer; Candidate of sciences) B
 ORG: Department of Inorganic Technology, Slovak Technical University, Bratislava
 (Katedra anorganickej technologie Slovenskej vysokej školy technickej)
 TITLE: Colorimetric determination of fluorides in the atmosphere
 SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 4, 1965, 287-293
 TOPIC TAGS: colorimetric analysis, fluoride, solution concentration, intermolecular complex, atmosphere, solution acidity
 ABSTRACT: The method allows determination of 0.45 to 4.5 micrograms of F^- ion per ml. It uses the ferric thiocyanate complex extracted from water by amyl alcohol. The effect of the concentration of the reagents, extraction and separation times, stability of the complex, and of pH are discussed. The best results were obtained with a concentration of $6 \cdot 10^{-5} M$ Fe^{+++} and $1.5 \cdot 10^{-2} M$ SCN^- ion at $pH = 2.1$. Maximum deviation was $\pm 5\%$. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]
 SUB CODE: 07, 04 / SUBM DATE: 02Jun64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 008
 SOV REF: 003

Cord 1/1

L 10780-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JW

ACC NR: AP6004446

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/004/0302/0309

AUTHOR: Uhrova, Milada—Ugrova, M. (Graduate chemist); Malinovsky, Milan—
Malinovski, M. (Doctor; Engineer; Candidate of sciences) 26
23

ORG: Faculty of Inorganic Technology, Slovak Technical University, Bratislava
(Katedra anorganickej technologie Slovenskej vysokej školy technickej)

TITLE: Laboratory apparatus for HF absorption

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 4, 1965, 302-309

TOPIC TAGS: chemical laboratory apparatus, hydrogen fluoride, chemical absorption

ABSTRACT: The apparatus is constructed of polyethylene which is resistant to 37 w% solutions of HF. The working range is 0 - 50°C. The apparatus consists of an HF releasing vessel, and of an absorber. Description of the details of construction and operating instructions are given. The accuracy is +2%. The authors thank the workers of the Research Institute of Rubber and Plastics Technology in Gottwaldov, and, in particular, Engr. E. Tomis, Candidate of Sciences, for assistance with the suggested apparatus and with the preparations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 21Aug64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

SOV REF: 001

60
Cord 1/1

L 01149-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022000/

UR/0285/65/004/014/0076/0076
678.043.044

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, D. B.; Borodushkina, Kh. N.; Malinovskiy, M. S.;
Kolenskaya, A. I.; Kupriyanova, O. N.; Romanov, A. S.; Sapronov, V. A.; Trokay,
S. P.; Chavchich, T. A.; Yurilina, L. M.; Kovaleva, V. F.

TITLE: A method for vulcanizing rubber. Class 39, No. 172984

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 76

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, rubber, polymer, polyester plastic

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for vulcanizing rubber by using alkylphenolformaldehyde resins in the presence of chloride-containing polymer accelerators. A wider selection of accelerators is provided by using polyester resins--products of condensation of glycerine α -monohydrochloride with phthalic and/or maleic anhydride.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MT

Card 1/1

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; MARTYUSHENKO, V.A.

Reaction of hydroxylamine with some glycidol ethers. Zhur.
org. khim. 1 no.8:1365-1367 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

COUNTRY :USSR M
 CATEGORY :Cultivated Plants. Grains.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 21 , 1958, No. 95935
 AUTHOR :Malinovskiy, N.A.; Ukrainskiy, V.V.
 INST. Stavropol' Sci. Res. Inst. of Agriculture
 TITLE :Corn Varieties in the Arid Districts of
 Stavropol'skiy Kray

ORIG. PUB. Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Stavropol'sk.
 n.-i. in-ta s.kh., 1957, No.3, 3-7
 ABSTRACT :The data are presented of tests of varieties
 with different maturing rates and origin when
 used for grain, silage and for green feed.
 In grain yield only the Krasnodarskiy 10/53
 variety excelled the VIR-42, districted to
 the arid zone. The greatest amount of green
 roughage (more than 200 centners per ha.) was
 obtained from the late maturing varieties:
 Osetinskaya Belaya Zubovidnaya /dent corn/
 Krasnodarskiy Hybrid 4, Odessa 10, Krasno-

CARD: 1/2

21.

CARD: 2/2

GLAZUNOV, I.F.; LAVRENT'YEV, N.G.; MALINOVSKIY, N.A.; RYASNOY, Ye.A.;
PREDKO, I.N., gornyy tekhnik

Role of the section head and the mine foreman in mining
operations. Gor. zhur. no. 12:14-16 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Zyryanovskogo rudnika (for Glazunov).
2. Nachal'nik uchastka Zyryanovskogo rudnika (for Lavrent'yev).
3. Nachal'nik otдела труда i zarabotnoy platy Zyryanovskogo rudnika (for Malinovskiy).
4. Pomoshchnik glavnogo inzhenera po organizatsii truda rudnika imeni 40-letiya VLKSM Leninogorskogo polimetallicheskogo kombinata (for Ryasnoy).

MALINOVSKIY, N. F., Engineer

"Study of the Effectiveness of Cooling a Two-Cycle Diesel Engine Under
Conditions of Increased Temperatures of the Surrounding Medium."
Sub 2 Mar 51, Moscow Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of
Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SC: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

MALINOVSKIY, Nikolay Kharitonovich; FRIDNER, A., red.; MOLCHANOVA, T.,
tekh. red.

[Under Antarctic skies] Pod nebom Antarktiki. Odessa, Odes-
skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 77 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Redaktor gazety kitoboynoy flotilii "Sovetskaya Ukraina" --
"Kitoboy Ukrainy" (for Malinovskiy).
(Antarctic regions--Whaling)

MALENOVSKY, N. N.

Dissertation: "Experimental Observation in Angiocardiography and Probing of the Heart."
Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 14 Jun 54.
(Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Moscow, 4 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

MALINOVSKIY, N.N. (Moskva, B. Yakimanka, 40, kv. 45/5)

Surgical therapy of benign tumors of the esophagus. Vest. khir.
74 no.5:74-76 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta
(dir. prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
im. I.V.Stalina.
(ESOPHAGUS, neoplasms,
surg.)

KESHISHEVA, A.A., dotsent (Moskva); ~~MALINOVSKIY, N.N.~~ kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva); VANTSYAN, E.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Photomanometry of intracardiac pressure in the diagnosis of congenital cardiac defects. Klin. med. 35 no.1:54-57 Ja '57
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki pediatrichskogo fakul'teta (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL, diag.

intracardiac photomanometry)

(CARDIOLOGY, appar. and instruments

appar. for intracardiac photomanometry)

MALINOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikodimovich

[Use of angiocardiology and sounding in the diagnosis of
congenital heart defects] Opyt primeneniia angioskardiografii
i zondirovaniia v diagnostike vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 70 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY) (HEART--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KESHISHEVA, A.A., dotsent (Perovo, Moskovskoy obl., Myusinovskaya ul. d.53/12, kv. 110); MALINOVSKIY, N.M., kand. med. nauk

A method for aortography. Vest. khir. 82 no.5:63-69 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. B. V. Petrovskiy) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova.
(AORTA--RADIOGRAPHY)

MALINOVSKIY, N.N. (Moskva)

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of Rostain's disease (developmental anomaly of the tricuspid valve). Klin.med. 39 no.4:60-67 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (dir. - prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(HEART--VALVES)